

THE PORTSMOUTH HERALD.

VOL. XVI., NO. 4643

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1899.

PRICE 2 CENTS

FOR CHRISTMAS AT HENRY PEYSER & SON'S.

Luxurious Bath Wraps, Smoking Jackets and House Coats, in new styles, most acceptable and appropriate gifts, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.50.

Fall Dress Shirt Shields. Full Dress Shirts and Ties.

High Class Hosiery in Boxes from Lord & Taylor, New York.

Initial Handkerchiefs in Half Dozen Boxes. Fine Silk Handkerchiefs and Mufflers.

Fancy Arm Bands and Suspenders in Boxes, 25c and 50c.

100 Dozen New Scarfs and Ties in every style and shape, 25c for choice.

The most complete assortment of Fine Neckwear ever shown in this market, 50c to \$1.00.

Dress Suit Cases, Boston Bags, Umbrellas.

HENRY PEYSER & SON.

MUSIC HALL.

F. W. HARTFORD, —————— MANAGER.

ONE WEEK, MONDAY, DEC. 11.
COMMENCING

Matinee Wednesday and Saturday.

The Jessie Harcourt Co.

AND THEIR OWN CONCERT ORCHESTRA.

REPERTOIRE

Friday Evening.....O'Day The Alderman
Saturday Matinee.....Fair Play
Saturday Evening.....The Pay Train

Prices: Evening, 10, 20 and 30 Cents. Matinee, 10 and 20 Cents.

A NEW HARNESS.

You Can Get One Made To Order At

JOHN S. TILTON'S

That Will Please You.

Repairing Attended to Promptly

Carvers **Nut Crackers**



=SKATES=

AT

A. P. WENDELL & CO'S.



Plated Ware **Cutlery**

THIS SPACE BELONGS TO

-LAWRENCE-

Portsmouth's Swell Tailor

ELIOT CASE REVIVED.

Another Controversy Over the Will of Benjamin Kennard.

The celebrated contest over the will of the late Benjamin Kennard of Eliot, instituted by his sister, Mrs. Margaret Goodwin of Exeter, which terminated in a compromise, by the terms of which, as reported at the time, Mrs. Goodwin received \$12,500 net, has again been brought to attention.

She is a woman of 86, and has just been made the defendant in a bill in equity, brought by her nieces, Mary E. Brooks of New Haven and Elizabeth A. Laws of Dover, and her nephew, Nathaniel Staples of Eliot.

In their bill they allege that Benjamin Kennard died in September, 1897, leaving an estate of \$100,000, which, had he died intestate, would have gone to the sister, Mrs. Goodwin, and to 12 nephews and nieces, representing two deceased brothers and two deceased sisters. On Nov. 2, 1897, instruments purporting to be the will and codicil were admitted to probate at Alfred, the sister and nephews and nieces being unaware of this procedure until after the lapse of the time in which appeal was their right.

In due time it was agreed upon between the plaintiffs and the defendant in this bill in equity that they should petition the supreme judicial court for York county, sitting as the supreme court of probate, for leave to appeal from the decree admitting the will to probate; that they should exert themselves to secure evidence, and that, if leave to appeal was granted, each should assist with money and otherwise, in bringing it to a successful termination. In the event of a compromise of any appeal, all were equally to share the net proceeds.

Mrs. Goodwin's petition was granted, and in its prosecution to the result the plaintiffs assisted, they claim, at the expense of much time and expense. Mrs. Goodwin refuses to account to them, or to pay them each the fourth of her award which they claim as due in justice and equity. They, therefore, pray for a decree compelling Mrs. Goodwin to make discovery of the amount received in compromise of her appeal, to account for her payments in prosecuting it, and to pay each of the plaintiffs one fourth of the net proceeds. The bill is brought in the supreme court for Rockingham county.

COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

New Hampshire Members Have Prominence in the Senate.

The new order of things in the National senate, under the large republican majority, which is also an administration majority, appears in the action of the senate republican caucus in adopting the report of the caucus committee to arrange committees for this congress, with the following results:

Mr. Flye of Maine, president pro tem of the senate, keeps his chairmanship of the committee on commerce, and his old places on fisheries, foreign relations, to establish the University of the United States, Pacific railroads, and Potomac river front committees.

Senator Hale also holds his former place, chairman of the naval affairs committee and member of committees on appropriations, census, censuses, relations with Canada, private land claims and Philippines.

Senator Chandler of New Hampshire remains at the head of the committee on privileges and elections, and is on immigration, interstate commerce, naval affairs, post office and post roads, and relations with Cuba.

The following are Senators Gallinger's assignments: Pensions (chairman), commerce, audit and control the contingent expenses of the senate, District of Columbia, public health and national quarantine, Pacific islands.

CITY WILL GET \$2822.12.

The city of Portsmouth will receive the sum of \$2822.12 in rebates from the state and county taxes, which sum will be paid over to City Treasurer Page by the state treasurer at an early date.

The rebate from the state tax is \$1077.32 and the rebate from the county tax is \$1744.80.

U. R. K. OF P. NOTICE.

Important meeting this evening. Fatigue uniform, sword and belt. Refreshments, including roast pig and fixings.

Flatulence is cured by Beecham's Pill.

LET US HAVE A MINSTREL SHOW.

Another Controversy Over the Will of Benjamin Kennard.

That portion of the theatre-going public partial to minstrel shows will hail with delight the announcement that John W. Vogel and Arthur Deming's big minstrel alliance is to appear at Music Hall, on Wednesday evening, December 20th.

What Jeffries is to the prize ring and "Imp" to the suburban, Vogel and Deming are to the minstrel world.

The pages of minstrel history are brimful of bright accomplishments essayed by venturesome Vogel; yet this, his greatest and best effort, outclasses by far his previous record and proves to his admirers what untiring energy and originality can do.

For many years Arthur Deming has been the popular favorite in minstrelsy. From Portland, east, to Portland, west, and from the roaring waters of the St. Lawrence to the home of the red sinner, the prince of end men and comedians counts his friends by the thousands.

As is usual with the Vogel enterprises, the general make-up of the combination is above criticism. The vocal department is filled with famous faces and such full-fledged favorites as Bentham and Byrne, musical comedians; Ollie Young, club expert; John Queen, comedian; Marion and Pearl, in their grotesque acrobatic gyrations, and the great Olivia, are in the olio.

Their silver cornet band is ably conducted by Professor L. L. Scott, while E. L. Wayne is the director of the grand double symphony orchestra, both very essential adjuncts to a clever minstrel performance.

The organization in its entirety numbers more than fifty people, occupying the finest private car ever built and an extra car for their gorgeous scenery and electrical plant.

NEW HAMPSHIRE HORSES.

The New Hampshire writer upon the harness racing season of 1899 has more to chronicle than at the end of any previous year in the history of the sport.

For the first time a stable of horses from the Granite State heads the country's list of winners, making a record beyond all comparison with any previously attained in this section of the country.

In fact, taking into consideration the number of horses campaigned, the number of races entered and the amount of money won, it is probable that a new world's record has been established by the flyers from Maplewood farm. This result was accomplished by the active and harmonious co-operation of a wealthy and generous owner, Hon. Frank Jones; a sagacious and sportsmanlike manager, Daniel Mahaney; and an expert and honest driver, Thomas D. Marsh.

The detailed story of this stable's winnings has been told at different times in the past six months in these columns, but a brief recapitulation is necessary to make this article complete.

Idolts, the fastest three-year-old stallion of the year, lowered his record to 2:12, won \$16,000 in two starts, and heads the list of money winners of the year.

Next only to him is the lion-hearted Kingmond, 2:09, the fastest green trotter of the year, the winner of the seven out of the nine races in which he started, and the hero of the two he lost, the earner of \$14,781 for the stable.

Tom Boy, considered at the beginning of the season as outclassed, lowered her record to 2:10 1-2 and won \$2925.

The gray ghost Who Is It won the four-year-old gelding record of the season by taking a mark of 2:10 1-2, and earned \$1,750.

Kilda lowered her record to 2:14 1-2, twice went miles in second horse place in better than 2:10, and secured \$1,600 in purses.

Zeller took a mark of 2:20 and won \$625.

In all, the Jones stable entered on the credit side of its book \$37,151, the product of fourteen first money, five seconds,

five thirds and two fourths out of twenty-six starts.

This was accomplished with the great Boticonia, 2:10 1-2 out of the game all the season and Who Is It able to enter but three races.

These two horses, in condition, added to Idolts and Kingmond, will give Maplewood farm the greatest equine quartet of 1900, and in case any of them slips up, Mahaney and Marsh have ready to fill the vacancy the sensational filly, Katrina, full sister of Klatawh.—Concord Monitor.

BUSY "CY."

Congressman C. A. Sulloway has introduced a bill to pension the widow of Gen Joseph Abbott, who was, at the outbreak of the civil war, adjutant general of the state of New Hampshire. He has also introduced a bill providing for the laying of a cable from the Pacific coast, touching at Uncle Sam's island possessions, to Japan.

ITCHING PILES?

Never mind if physicians have failed to cure you. Try Dr. Doan's Ointment. No failure. 50 cents, at any drug store.

NEWSY GLEANINGS FROM OUR SUBURBAN TOWNS.

KITTERY.

KITTERY, Me., Dec. 15.

Mrs. Hattie Wentworth and daughter, Miss Phillips, returned yesterday from a visit in Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Stimson left yesterday for Everett, Mass., for a few days visit there, after which they will go to Aniston, Alabama, to spend the holidays.

The regular meeting of the Bible class of the Second Christian church tonight.

The drama "Missing Links" given under the auspices of the Rebekahs in Wentworth hall last evening was a decided success from the beginning to the close. The music rendered by the orchestra was of the best. After the entertainment, ice cream was sold and dancing enjoyed. The party broke up shortly after midnight.

Two cars are now run on the P. K. & Y. every morning at seven o'clock to accommodate the passengers.

YORK.

YORK, Me., Dec. 14.

A lecture upon the late war, illustrated by stereopticon views was given by Prof. Hutchins Monday evening in the Methodist church before a good audience.

Edward W. Baker, the well known contractor made a business trip to Boston Tuesday.

There will be a football game between the York and Kittery teams next Saturday afternoon. A strong game is expected and much interest is centered in the contest.

The Ladies' Circle connected with the Congregational church will hold its regular session next Tuesday afternoon and evening.

Mr. Lander Brooks of Eliot was the guest of Mrs. Millard Sewall, Wednesday.

York promises to be lively during the holidays. The usual Xmas trees and festivals will be given by the different Sunday schools, a select subscription dancing party will be given by the young ladies, several whist parties are on the taps, and considerable gayety will reign.

One of the largest and finest cottages at York Harbor is that now in process of erection for Fremont Varrell. It is located in Norwood's Grove and commands a fine view of the ocean. It follows the Colonial design of architecture with a broad piazza across the front and side, and an occasional corner window adds to its symmetry. Mr. Edward W. Baker is the architect and designed and under his supervision the work is rapidly progressing.

A large and effective addition is being made to the cottage owned by Herbert Banks.

A man's supper and entertainment was given Wednesday evening at Grange hall, Brixham. The fine weather made it possible for many to attend and the affair was a great success in every respect.

DOVER POINT.

DOVER POINT, Dec. 15.

The schooner Hattie Lewis, Clark, with 40,000 bricks from Morong & Henderson's yard and the Sadiq A. Kimball, Burns, with 50,000 bricks from Thomas Parle's yard, sailed down river Wednesday for Boston.

The schooner Wilson and Willard, Adderton, with 40,000 bricks from Geo. W. Ford's yard, sailed for Boston Thursday.

The schooner C. B. Kennard, which under the command of Capt. James Freeman of Eliot, Me., has been engaged in freighting bricks between Eliot and Boston has finished for this season and hauled up for the winter at Call's wharf Portsmouth.

The gondola Fanny M., Adams, with 25,000 bricks from Jas. W. Ford's yard, for John H. Broughton, Portsmouth, went down river Wednesday afternoon.

Messrs. Thos. Longfellow and Ernest Card were in Dover yesterday.

James Parle was in Portsmouth yesterday on business.

E. Oscar Plunkett went to Boston yesterday for a few days.

There is to be a social assembly at the town hall, Newington, this Friday evening. Music will be furnished by a Portsmouth orchestra. Tickets admitting gentlemen and two ladies, fifty cents. The managers of the affair are Messrs. Samuel Carkin and Clifton Burke of Portsmouth. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

The Misses Margaret and Carrie Maguire were in Dover yesterday on business.

A hay rack party from this place will

attend the dance at Newington this evening.

Mrs. Rand is visiting friends in Dover for a few days.

Mr. Jas. W. Ford sold his handsome span of bay horses to Frank W. Flott of Northwood, N. H., yesterday. The price received was about \$400.

Peter Loughlin bought a handsome Devonshire cow of Sept. Willard of the Strafford county farm, yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Sanders were in Dover yesterday calling on friends.

Mrs. Loud of Somersworth, who has been the guest of Mrs. Francis Randall for a few days, returned home last night.

The heavy rain storm which set in at an early hour this morning will be greatly appreciated by the people in this section, as many of the wells are very low.

GREENLAND.

GREENLAND, Dec. 14.

About fifty young people gathered at the home of William Weeks Tuesday evening at Bayside to participate in an old fashioned candy pull and one of the most pleasant evenings of the winter was passed, the party breaking up in the wee hours of Wednesday morning.

The Ladies Aid society of the Methodist church met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Maiston on Thursday evening.

N. P. Ordway was in Portsmouth yesterday on business.

OUR VIEWS

PROCLAMATION TO THE FILIPINO ARMY.

We Cease Our Efforts As Long As There Are Any Strangers in the Land Trying to Enslave the Philipino People.

A proclamation has just been issued by Aguinaldo from Tarcac to the Philippine army and people. It reached Manila two days ago, just after the return of General Alejandro, who brought in the letter containing peace proposals from Aguinaldo which was returned unopened. Aguinaldo has disbanded a portion of his troops in the north and sent them back to their bases, and in his proclamation he tells them to be peaceful when they return, so as to ensure non-interference from the Americans. In part the proclamation is believed to be the purport of the letter which General Otis refused to receive from General Alejandro. Copies were sent to all the foreign Consuls in Manila, by whom he wishes, no doubt, to be recognized. The document is printed in Spanish and bears the seal of the Filipino Government. Following is a translation of the principal passages:

"In accordance with the humanitarian principles followed by our Government and army, I make known to my beloved people that all those who have no official duties to discharge may, as far as we are concerned, retire into private life to attend to their own business at their own homes, even in cases where their towns are occupied by the enemy. I only ask them to observe strict neutrality, and in case the Imperialists attempt to enlist their aid either by threats or by other means, I leave it to the calm judgment of the people to adopt whatever line of action is best, because I am thoroughly satisfied that they are all perfectly loyal."

"Our Government does not now require any very large number of troops, but only sufficient to maintain a force in the field and perform other duties. You may, moreover, rest satisfied in the knowledge that our army, which is honored so much, will not cease its efforts as long as there are any strangers in the land trying to enslave the Philippine people. The Philippine army would a thousand times rather die in defense of justice than submit, and, in truth, what is life worth without honor and in slavery?" Beautiful it would be after more than three centuries with our ancient mother Spain, which gave us our civilization, to let ourselves fall under the domination of strangers who wish to force upon us new manners and sufferings, as, for example, their language; which we would have to become children again to learn. Keep in mind the saying, "Aug ist na dilat ang mabuhay nang mabuhay." ("The fruits of civilization enter into the soul never to be displaced.")

"Does the invader say that we must be governed according to the laws taken over from Spain? I think I am not wrong in believing that we know a little more about that than the newly arrived foreigners. A people that have known enough to recover their independence know enough to use it."

"On the other hand, this war which we are waging against the imperialists is beneficial to us inasmuch as it enlightens our people and brings out their best points, and the more lives we lose of our beloved brethren in arms the stronger becomes our feeling of patriotism and solidarity."

"But we must not forget that having once become independent we must take care not to promise more than we can perform, as did the Americans on their arrival here, saying they came to benefit and help the oppressed people to make them free and independent and to build up for us a government of our own with a distinctive national flag of our own, a binding promise in their own conscience and in the sight of all the great nations."

AFTER THE BATTLE.

British and Boers Join in Caring for the Wounded.

The fighting did not finish until after nightfall, it was necessary for the men to bivouac on the field. This they did cheerfully, and in an orderly manner, despite a soaking downpour and the chilling cold. From the moment of the "Cease fire," both British and Boers fraternized in the care of the wounded. The stretchers were found to be missing in the confusion necessarily consequent on an attack against modern weapons, and great labor was experienced in moving the wounded men from among and behind the rocks and down the slippery hillsides. But every one worked loyally, and the staff in Ladysmith labored so effectively that, though the first doldores, or native stretchers, only arrived at midnight, special trains were ready throughout the night to convey the wounded to the hospital, and with the first stroke of dawn sufficient doldores were waiting to convey every man.

The Red Cross workers attached to the Boer force were also ready, and it was pleasant to see the mutual good feeling. The British soldiers treated the Boer wounded as gallantly as their own, and round one of the few camp fires which were lighted I saw all the best places occupied by the enemy's wounded prisoners. Armed Boers even appeared with the object of searching for their wounded. They were allowed to pass freely about the hill, and gave no sign of any desire to abuse the privilege. They talked freely and good-humoredly with our soldiers, and then, having fulfilled their mission, disappeared in the darkness—London Mail.

New French Pistol Saber.

The British fleet to-day consists of 48 ships, with a total displacement of 1,500,000 tons. Sixty-four battle ships carry 50,000 officers and men and mount 2,711 guns. There are 137 cruisers, while among the smaller craft are 218 torpedo boats and destroyers and 35 larger torpedo vessels as well as 15 coast defense ships.

"In conclusion, I repeat to my compatriots that they should conceal the feelings of the Philippines and the rights of the country in order that the grasping imperialists should not cause us any more trouble, and we shall enjoy everlasting peace."

EMILIO AGUINALDO.

A socialist loses sheer in his own language; an optimist finds it in other people's tongues.—Chicago Record.

ECHOES OF THE WAR.

An Echoes of the Battle of the Manilla League Fight.

The Highlanders had bravely commenced to attack among the boulders when the summit of the kopje, three hundred yards in front, crackled with the peculiar report of small bore musketry, and out back of the battle had begun. Men fell here and there, but we were no longer a support, but in the fighting line, and could see the brown figures of the Manchesterers in our right silhouetted against the sky line. They were struggling hard against a sheet of lead. The leading companies of the Gordons were now in the depression at the foot of the first kopje, and for a moment they had cover. It was not until the summit of the second hillock had been reached that the real and murderous effect of the enemy's fire was apparent. A tree to show on the sky line was to be hit. Man after man were pressed up, and a dismounted trooper of Imperial Horse was working along on the right of the Manchesters.

Many times foiled in places, driven back, yet fighting themselves, and steadily pushing forward, the troops on the summit pushed on. The first kopje was already a shambles. Men had fallen fast, but the weight of numbers carried our troops on.

It had ceased to be a general's battle; everything depended on company, and even on section, commanders, and gallantly the officers and non-commissioned officers did their work. If the men wavered and stuck under cover, the officers sacrificed themselves to furnish an example. The fighting on the ridge summit was of this description; it is impossible to give it in detail.

The enemy stood to their positions with a grim persistency which was magnificent, and their stand at the last kopje above their camp and laager was one of the finest pieces of fighting recorded in modern wars. In spite of the united attack of the storming regiments, training their guns at point range and discharging the magazines, they checked the advance for half an hour.

It was now 6 o'clock. There was only half an hour's more light, and shattered battalions were lying around the kopje where the Dutch were making their final stand.

Our buglers rang out the advance, and other buglers took up the call. Fixed bayonets gleamed amid the boulders through the fading light, and the men sprang up to the well known notes—sprang up to fail like rabbits.

Again and again sounded the call. Somehow I found myself with company of the Devons. A fence stopped us. We fell or threw ourselves over it. Still sounded the call.

The Highlanders were shouting above. Cheering madly, we were over a breast-work, and passed a quick firing gun still smoking. A Dutchman at my feet was calling for mercy. We were in there. Some one shouted "itemenar Majuba!" Over the brow there was the sound of skirling pipes. The main kopje was taken.

There was still firing below. With "Majuba" still on their lips, our men dashed forward to carry the laager with bayonets. The officers held them back; and a voice in command said, "Cease fire."

"On the other hand, this war which we are waging against the imperialists is beneficial to us inasmuch as it enlightens our people and brings out their best points, and the more lives we lose of our beloved brethren in arms the stronger becomes our feeling of patriotism and solidarity."

"But we must not forget that having once become independent we must take care not to promise more than we can perform, as did the Americans on their arrival here, saying they came to benefit and help the oppressed people to make them free and independent and to build up for us a government of our own with a distinctive national flag of our own, a binding promise in their own conscience and in the sight of all the great nations."

"And call the civilized world to witness that the Philippine people and army have not forgotten nor broken the alliance and friendship which they made with the representative of the United States that came here, namely, Admiral Dewey, through the medium of the American Consuls in Hong Kong and Singapore. And so strong is the heart of my people, animated by that famous convention, that on seeing the Americans had confidence in our power the people and army of the Philippines cried out with one voice to liberate them immediately, saying,

"We don't want and we won't have war against the United States."

"The sons of that mighty nation are our friends and brothers."

"We only defend our recovered independence against the imperialists, and ask for recognition."

"We, therefore, give back to the United States her sons that have fallen into our hands, because our brothers and friends cannot be our prisoners."

"In face of this unanimous petition, which agrees with my own feelings, I set the prisoners at liberty, authorizing the Secretary of War to return them to General Otis."

"In America there is a great party that insists on the United States Government recognizing Filipino independence. They will compel their country to fulfill the promises made to us in all solemnity and faith, although not put into writing. For this reason we must show our gratitude and maintain our position more resolutely than ever. We, therefore, pray to God on high that the great Democratic party of the United States will win the next election, and that imperialism will fall in its mad attempt to subjugate us by force of arms."

"We may base our hopes on the right feelings of the American people. There are, moreover, some Americans here in the Philippines who have joined our side, because they disapprove of the war which Mr. Atkinson calls 'criminal aggression,' and those Americans when offered the chance to return to their own gang have declined."

"In conclusion, I repeat to my compatriots that they should conceal the feelings of the Philippines and the rights of the country in order that the grasping imperialists should not cause us any more trouble, and we shall enjoy everlasting peace."

EMILIO AGUINALDO.

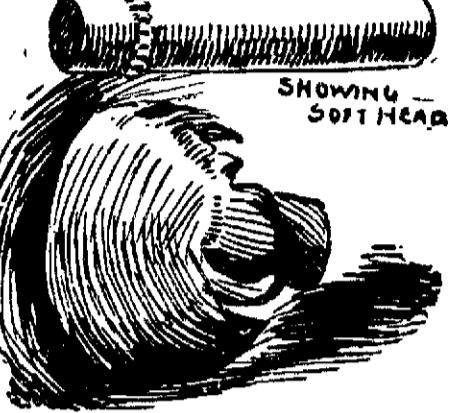
A socialist loses sheer in his own language; an optimist finds it in other people's tongues.—Chicago Record.

ECHOES OF THE WAR.

The Mauser Bullet As a Humane Feature of Carnage.

While representatives of powers claiming to be the most advanced promoters of civilization advocated at the peace conference the use of the villainous dum-dum bullet on less civilized people, one of the latter class, the Filipinos, furnish an example the reverse of that advocated at The Hague. The Filipinos use the Mauser bullet, and medical testimony agrees that it is the most humane bullet yet used in war. It may be said the Filipinos cannot help themselves. Admitted. That does not help the nations claiming superior civilization yet employing in war a bullet a wound from which means death.

The Manila correspondent of Leslie's Weekly gives an instructive account of hospital experiences in treating wounds made by Mauser bullets. He says: "To the small-caliber bullet of the insurgents' Mauser the wounded boys owe their lives and a continuance of their usually friendly association with good arms and legs. In the bony structure of the body the Mauser bores a clean little hole, rarely fracturing a limb; in the skull it takes a center shot to kill. I know of at least a dozen men shot through the brain with Mausers



(The Dum-Dum Bullet)

It had ceased to be a general's battle; everything depended on company, and even on section, commanders, and gallantly the officers and non-commissioned officers did their work. If the men wavered and stuck under cover, the officers sacrificed themselves to furnish an example. The fighting on the ridge summit was of this description; it is impossible to give it in detail.

The enemy stood to their positions with a grim persistency which was magnificent, and their stand at the last kopje above their camp and laager was one of the finest pieces of fighting recorded in modern wars. In spite of the united attack of the storming regiments, training their guns at point range and discharging the magazines, they checked the advance for half an hour.

It was now 6 o'clock. There was only half an hour's more light, and shattered battalions were lying around the kopje where the Dutch were making their final stand.

Our buglers rang out the advance, and other buglers took up the call. Fixed bayonets gleamed amid the boulders through the fading light, and the men sprang up to the well known notes—sprang up to fail like rabbits.

Again and again sounded the call. Somehow I found myself with company of the Devons. A fence stopped us. We fell or threw ourselves over it. Still sounded the call.

The Highlanders were shouting above. Cheering madly, we were over a breast-work, and passed a quick firing gun still smoking. A Dutchman at my feet was calling for mercy. We were in there. Some one shouted "itemenar Majuba!" Over the brow there was the sound of skirling pipes. The main kopje was taken.

There was still firing below. With "Majuba" still on their lips, our men dashed forward to carry the laager with bayonets. The officers held them back; and a voice in command said, "Cease fire."

"On the other hand, this war which we are waging against the imperialists is beneficial to us inasmuch as it enlightens our people and brings out their best points, and the more lives we lose of our beloved brethren in arms the stronger becomes our feeling of patriotism and solidarity."

"But we must not forget that having once become independent we must take care not to promise more than we can perform, as did the Americans on their arrival here, saying they came to benefit and help the oppressed people to make them free and independent and to build up for us a government of our own with a distinctive national flag of our own, a binding promise in their own conscience and in the sight of all the great nations."

"And call the civilized world to witness that the Philippine people and army have not forgotten nor broken the alliance and friendship which they made with the representative of the United States that came here, namely, Admiral Dewey, through the medium of the American Consuls in Hong Kong and Singapore. And so strong is the heart of my people, animated by that famous convention, that on seeing the Americans had confidence in our power the people and army of the Philippines cried out with one voice to liberate them immediately, saying,

"We don't want and we won't have war against the United States."

"The sons of that mighty nation are our friends and brothers."

"We only defend our recovered independence against the imperialists, and ask for recognition."

"We, therefore, give back to the United States her sons that have fallen into our hands, because our brothers and friends cannot be our prisoners."

"In face of this unanimous petition, which agrees with my own feelings, I set the prisoners at liberty, authorizing the Secretary of War to return them to General Otis."

"In America there is a great party that insists on the United States Government recognizing Filipino independence. They will compel their country to fulfill the promises made to us in all solemnity and faith, although not put into writing. For this reason we must show our gratitude and maintain our position more resolutely than ever. We, therefore, pray to God on high that the great Democratic party of the United States will win the next election, and that imperialism will fall in its mad attempt to subjugate us by force of arms."

"We may base our hopes on the right feelings of the American people. There are, moreover, some Americans here in the Philippines who have joined our side, because they disapprove of the war which Mr. Atkinson calls 'criminal aggression,' and those Americans when offered the chance to return to their own gang have declined."

EMILIO AGUINALDO.

A socialist loses sheer in his own language; an optimist finds it in other people's tongues.—Chicago Record.

FOUGHT IN SILENCE.

LEADERS IN WAR WHO WERE NOT TALKERS.

There was Grant, Lee and Jackson Who Were Sphinxes—And Dewey Also Does Not Shine as a Talker—Glances at English History.

Sir Redvers Buller is no talker. This point is dwelt upon in all character sketches of the man who has been sent by England to crush the Boers. However he may loosen his tongue in society, he becomes a sphinx when there is campaigning in hand.

Come to think of it, the same observation is true of most great Generals. War does not go hand in hand with loquacity. Deep thought on scientific slaughter translated itself into action rather than words.

To begin at home, take Grant. There was a silent man for you! The youngest officer of his staff was welcome to have more to say in the councils than he. Grant would listen. Grant would reflect. When the right moment arrived Grant would act. But Grant would not talk.

On the other side, Lee and Jackson conformed to the same rule. As commanders they were taciturn. So in the Revolution was Greene. And for all these American Generals the great Washington stood as an exemplar of silence in action.

So, too, Gen. Buller presents the spectacle of a silent man in arms against men of silence. The Boer commanders are sparing of words in camp Joubert and Cronje preserves the austere stillness of Quakers.

Apply this test of silence to two recent conquerors on land and sea, the idols of England and America. Kitchener and Dewey both shine as illustrious types of the wordless warrior. To each of them public speech is a painful ordeal—next door to a total impossibility. In the face of great emergencies each expresses his will in a few words of icy clearness. And each achieves that which inspires the talkative man to throw his hat in the air and yell. There was little in common between their respective tasks. Kitchener's demanded doggedness, Dewey's called for dash. With the English General it was a question of vast preliminary organization covering many months; of many more months spent in a tedious advance in the face of difficulties, finally of a well-planned battle.

With the American Admiral it was a question of sailing at midnight into a bay where devastation lurked beneath the ripples and of destroying the enemy after dawn. But in the achievement of hours, as in the achievement of months, it was the silent man that made history.

"Wounds of the head excite the most wonder. At the battle of Marlowa, March 25, Private Avery Grimes, of my company, fell close to my left. A Major entered behind the right ear, passed diagonally forward through the posterior wall of the throat, with its exit near the left corner of his mouth, taking along three teeth. He is practically well to-day. A Colorado man on our right that day had a Mauser bullet traverse the same identical course except that the points of entrance and exit were reversed. He returned to his company in two weeks in good health. Another man was struck behind the ear high up, the ball passing downward and forward and out the middle portion of the lower jaw. He lost a couple of teeth but is making a nice recovery. A Montana boy was struck an inch back of the outer angle of the left eye, the bullet passing through his skull and making its exit in the same locality on the other side. He has lost the sight of one eye, and he will recover his usual health. A Nebraska man was shot directly over the left eye, the ball passing down and out underneath the edge of the jaw, re-entering the shoulder and out near the elbow, again entering the wrist and cut the back of his hand. He is out of commission for a couple of months, but will have one good eye left to 'turn' on the 'googoo's.'"

"The number of escapades also borders on the domain of the miraculous. Comrade McInnes of my company, who fell at Marlowa, in addition to his belt of cartridges carried a small pasteboard box of twenty cartridges in the bosom of his blue shirt. While withdrawing a cartridge from his belt he was free with them in the course of a scolding match with his wife. And the contrast points a moral: For whereas the great Duke may be recorded as a domestic failure, he was pre-eminently a military success, inasmuch as he won every battle he ever fought and captured every city he ever besieged.

Not less chary of speech was the Emperor's conqueror, the Duke of Wellington. Whether as statesman or soldier, he was a man of few words; but it is especially noticeable that during that part of his career when he was building a great military reputation he was noted for tactfulness. His staff officers in the Peninsular campaign sometimes felt humiliated at being taken so little into his confidence.

To go further back in English history, the great Marlborough, who scourged the French, was just as sparing of words during business hours as he was free with them in the course of a scolding match with his wife. And the contrast points a moral: For whereas the great Duke may be recorded as a domestic failure, he was pre-eminently a military success, inasmuch as he won every battle he ever fought and captured every city he ever besieged.

Modern strategists the greatest was Von Moltke, and with him silence was almost a religion. If he could express his will with a gesture he preferred not to open his lips at all. Thus, when he was dining he would point to the dish he desired, and his attendant learned to keep an eye alert for his master's hand rather than an ear open for the great man's voice. The General was in bed when news came that the French had declared war. An aide-de-camp awoke him with the intelligence, upon which Von Moltke's sole comment before going to sleep again was:

"Second pigeon hole on the right, first."

There the amazed aide found a bundle of papers containing mobilization plans and an outline of the campaign with the French.

But it is possible to trace the great soldier as a silent man far back into antiquity. Hannibal, for example, one of the greatest military commanders of all time, was conspicuously taciturn in his councils. So was Julius Caesar. So were Charlemagne

THIEF SHOT DEAD.

Killed by a Watchman While Trying to Rob a Bank.

Deep River, Conn., Dec. 14.—Four unknown men made an attempt Wednesday morning to rob the Deep River Savings Bank, and one of them was shot dead by the watchman.

The attempt was made at a quarter after one o'clock, when Harry D. Tyler, the watchman, saw four men approaching the bank. Tyler, who was armed with a "rifle gun," a six-shot repeater, using buck shot, laid low and awaited their approach. The quartette came to one of the side windows and began work.

When the head and shoulders of one of the robbers showed full against the lighted square of the window, and Tyler caught the glint of a pistol in his hand, he threw up his gun and fired, blowing the burglar's head half off.

At the shot the other three took to their heels and made their escape. In the excitement of the moment Tyler made no attempt to stop them.

The shot roused some of those living in the neighborhood, but in the surprise of so unusual an occurrence, no attempt was made to catch the fugitives. On examination the man Tyler had shot was found to be about thirty-five years old, with dark hair and mustache. He wore a black derby hat and black clothes. Clutched in one hand was the revolver that Tyler had got a glimpse of.

By his side was a chisel, the only instrument that had been used apparently in the endeavor to pry the window open. Nothing was found on the dead man to give the slightest clew to his identity.

Owing to the rather primitive instrument in use to effect an entrance to the place the local presumption is that professional cracksmen were not employed in the job. Despite the fact that Deep River is hardly the place where four strangers could come without being noticed, no one, so far as known, seems to have seen the strangers. All of which strengthens the suspicion that the would-be burglars were probably from some nearby town, or at least were previously acquainted with the town and thus had to spend no time in investigation.

No body yet has offered to put up the \$3,000 necessary for the prisoner's release, and he is still in the County Jail.

"I was arrested," he said, "because I was in trouble before, not because I was breaking the law. I was trying to do straight business, within the law, but was prevented from doing it. It was pretty hard to have to shut down just when we were getting on our business feet."

"We will show in court how little evidence there is against us. I am not looking for sympathy, but I state it as a fact, and can prove it, that when we shut down the Realty Company was in a condition to meet all obligations.

"There is talk of a receiver. This might prove disastrous for our business as a receiver, being unfamiliar with our methods, could not carry out well what we have started."

"As to our making \$100,000 in a year or two years, that's all nonsense. Any business man knows that it takes a year to get a new investment concern started. I say honestly all the money we received in Newark went in one bank."

Frank E. Bradner, counsel for Roper, told Commissioner Whitehead the authorities had acted without justification in seizing Roper's books and papers, but the Commissioner differed.

The examination has been postponed and no definite date is set.

Captain Elias H. Parsons, of the quartermaster's department, U. S. V. testified that in 1896, while he was in Salt Lake City, some one asked him to call up on his telephone Dr. Maggie C. Shipp-Roberts. On going to the telephone and calling up the house, a man's voice answered.

"Who is this?" Captain Parsons asked over the telephone.

"B. H. Roberts," was the reply.

On cross-examination Roberts asked:

"Do you know B. H. Roberts' voice?"

"I do not."

Mr. Roberts said he would later ask to have this testimony stricken out as irrelevant and not on personal knowledge.

The Rev. Dr. Iliff, a Methodist missionary of Utah, testified that the general reputation as to the status of Celia Dibble Roberts was that she was the plural wife of Brigham H. Roberts. Dr. Iliff referred to an article by Roberts defending polygamy.

Debate on Currency Bill.

Washington, Dec. 14.—The debate on the currency bill was continued in the House of Representatives. Mr. Bell of Colorado being the first speaker. He opposed the bill, and argued against its banking features.

Mr. Brundage (Ark.) opposed the bill also. Mr. Wheeler (Ky.) said he desired to acquire the Republicans in his district of the charge of a change of front. "There the battle was waged squarely," he added, "by the bi-metallists on the one side and the gold monetarists upon the other, and the bi-metallists piled up a majority of 15,000."

Mr. Fowler (N. J.), who was a member of the banking and currency committee of the last congress, said he would vote for the bill, because of the gold declaration in the first fourteen lines notwithstanding what followed.

Mr. Lacey (Ia.), in supporting the bill, said he was surprised to hear the gentleman from Missouri, Mr. De Armond, state that the Republican victory in 1896 was won by the purchase of Democratic votes.

"Does the gentleman contend that McKinley could have won without the recalculating gold Democrats?" interposed Mr. Berry (Ky.).

"We won partly with the aid of those whom the gentleman denominates recalculating Democrats," replied Mr. Lacey, "but they were not bought or scared. No more honorable body of men ever stood up to be counted than the gold Democrats of 1896."

Proceeding, Mr. Lacey said that the Democratic gains in the present House came from New England, New York, New Jersey and Maryland, where the Chicago platform had been trampled under foot.

"Not in New Jersey," interposed Mr. Daly (Dem., N. J.).

"Perhaps not there, but certainly in other states."

They Talk of General Greens.

Washington, Dec. 14.—General Francis V. Greene, of New York, is the latest candidate for the Vice Presidency to be put forward by admiring friends.

"The eagerness with which this nomination is discussed as the members of the Republican National Committee gather, is remarkable in view of the

fact that the Convention at which the choice will be made is at least seven months' in the future."

Lieutenant Governor Woodruff, who is the candidate most in favor with the Republican organization of New York, having been endorsed by both Senator Platt and Senator Depew, arrived here, but he is more interested in urging the claims of New York as the convention city than in furthering his political ambitions. He declared that he had taken off his coat and was working with might and main to get the convention for New York. He will be followed by a large committee from New York, and will make a speech before the convention at its meeting on Friday.

It seems to be conceded that the Vice Presidency will go to New York and that New York, getting the second place on the ticket, ought to be satisfied to give the convention to some other city. This seems to be the view of the Hanna followers. Indeed, the Hanna men go further and have picked out New York's candidate in the person of Secretary Root.

Root talk is heard from Senator Hanna, Mr. Manley, Mr. Payne, Senator Scott, Mr. Durbin, of Indiana; Assistant Postmaster General Heath, and in fact from nearly all persons close to the Administration.

Proceedings in the Senate.

Washington, Dec. 14.—Mr. Gallinger (Rep. N. H.), Chairman of the Committee on Pensions has submitted to the Senate a report and statement on the subject of amending the pension laws so as to make them uniform and intelligible. The committee recommends the creation of a commission of learned jurists, one of them a member of the G. A. R., to take into consideration the entire pension system, and reports a bill for that purpose.

A bill to establish telegraphic communication between the United States and Hawaii and the Philippines was introduced by Mr. Lodge (Rep. Mass.).

The resolution offered Tuesday by Mr. Pettigrew (Sth. Rep., S. D.) as to the saluting of the flag of the Philippine Republic by American vessels of war in the bay of Manila, went over at his request and objection being made to the consideration of the only bill on the calendar (to restore to their original status as to promotion officers of the navy and marine corps losing numbers by reason of the advancement of other officer(s), the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

New Senate Committees.

Washington, Dec. 14.—The Republican caucus committee has reached an agreement in respect to the reorganization of Senate committees. The greatest interest is attached to three new committees created to have jurisdiction over insular affairs. The principal of these—the committee on the Philippines—is to be presided over by Senator Lodge. That will leave a vacancy in the chairmanship of the printing committee. Senator Platt of New York

will fill that.

Senator Platt of Connecticut will be chairman of the committee on Cuba.

The committee on Porto Rico and Hawaii will have Senator Larabee for chairman.

Nominated by the President.

Washington, Dec. 14.—The President has sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Treasury—William D. Bynum, of Indiana, to be general appraiser of merchandise; Charles M. Moss, collector of customs for the district of Portland and Falmouth, Me.

Postmaster—New York, Lillian I. H. Pearsall, Sea Cliff; Isaac S. Laight, Tottenville.

House to Adjourn Over Holidays.

Washington, Dec. 14.—The House has agreed to a joint resolution providing for the holiday adjournment from Friday, December 22, to Wednesday, Jan-

uary 3.

Proposed Anti-Trust League.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 14.—The Record says: "The Democratic national executive committee is organizing travelling men into anti-trust clubs. Those clubs are to be centralized into an organization called the Democratic Travelling Men's Anti-Trust League. C. M. C. Peters of New Carlisle, Ind., is now organizing clubs in that state, and if he obtains good results clubs are to be formed in wholesale and manufacturing centres all over the country."

A River Steamship Sinks.

Pittsburg, Dec. 14.—While preparing to start for the south with a tow of coal the steamship Pacific backed into the tow of the Charles Clarke, stoving in her side and sinking two barges carrying 12,000 bushels of coal each.

The Pacific sank in less than a minute after the collision, but the crew, which included number of women, acting as chambermaids, were rescued.

Wood is Governor of Cuba.

Washington, Dec. 14.—By direction of the President, Major General Leonard Wood, United States Volunteers, has been assigned to the command of the division of Cuba, relieving Major General John R. Brooke, United States Army. Major General Wood will, in addition to his duties as division commander, exercise the authority of military governor of the island.

These Robbers Got No Money.

Toledo, Ohio, Dec. 14.—Crackmen blew open the safe in F. W. Myers' saloon in Luckey, fourteen miles south of here. The explosion wrecked the saloon and aroused the whole village. Several shots were exchanged. The robbers took a hand car and came toward Toledo. They got no money, although \$400 was in the safe.

Negro Shot by Wife's Companion.

Washington, Dec. 14.—Henry Bradley, a negro, was mortally wounded in an affray on H street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, S. W. His assailant was an unknown negro who was seen with Bradley's wife. Bradley died on his way to the Emergency Hospital.

A Detective Turns Burglar.

Frankfort, Ind., Dec. 14.—John W. Brooks, whose credentials showed him to be a member of a detective agency of Indianapolis, was arrested here while in the act of committing burglary.

"A bombardment began at 4:30 o'clock, and the fighting still continues. A balloon has just arisen above the British positions, where it remained ten minutes and descended. There were heavy rains during the night."

The lake storm is reported as raging with unabated fury at Cleveland.

Ground Sprinkled With Dead at Modder River.

Grouind Sprinkled With Dead at Modder River.

A DISASTROUS REPULSE.

Methuen's Serious Check at Modder River—Boers Claim a Great Victory

—A Two-Day's Battle and the Result—Methuen's Report and That of the Boers From Pretoria.

London, Dec. 14.—Two days of the fiercest fighting of Methuen's advance to Kimberley ended in the Boers check.

At the shot the other three took to their heels and made their escape. In the excitement of the moment Tyler made no attempt to stop them.

The shot roused some of those living in the neighborhood, but in the surprise of so unusual an occurrence, no attempt was made to catch the fugitives.

On examination the man Tyler had shot was found to be about thirty-five years old, with dark hair and mustache. He wore a black derby hat and black clothes. Clutched in one hand was the revolver that Tyler had got a glimpse of.

By his side was a chisel, the only instrument that had been used apparently in the endeavor to pry the window open. Nothing was found on the dead man to give the slightest clew to his identity.

Owing to the rather primitive instrument in use to effect an entrance to the place the local presumption is that professional cracksmen were not employed in the job. Despite the fact that Deep River is hardly the place where four strangers could come without being noticed, no one, so far as known, seems to have seen the strangers. All of which strengthens the suspicion that the would-be burglars were probably from some nearby town, or at least were previously acquainted with the town and thus had to spend no time in investigation.

No body yet has offered to put up the \$3,000 necessary for the prisoner's release, and he is still in the County Jail.

"I was arrested," he said, "because I was in trouble before, not because I was breaking the law. I was trying to do straight business, within the law, but was prevented from doing it. It was pretty hard to have to shut down just when we were getting on our business feet."

"We will show in court how little evidence there is against us. I am not looking for sympathy, but I state it as a fact, and can prove it, that when we shut down the Realty Company was in a condition to meet all obligations.

"There is talk of a receiver. This might prove disastrous for our business as a receiver, being unfamiliar with our methods, could not carry out well what we have started."

"As to our making \$100,000 in a year or two years, that's all nonsense. Any business man knows that it takes a year to get a new investment concern started. I say honestly all the money we received in Newark went in one bank."

Frank E. Bradner, counsel for Roper, told Commissioner Whitehead the authorities had acted without justification in seizing Roper's books and papers, but the Commissioner differed.

The examination has been postponed and no definite date is set.

Captain Elias H. Parsons, of the quartermaster's department, U. S. V. testified that in 1896, while he was in Salt Lake City, some one asked him to call up on his telephone Dr. Maggie C. Shipp-Roberts. On going to the telephone and calling up the house, a man's voice answered.

"Who is this?" Captain Parsons asked over the telephone.

"B. H. Roberts," was the reply.

On cross-examination Roberts asked:

"Do you know B. H. Roberts' voice?"

"I do not."

Mr. Roberts said he would later ask to have this testimony stricken out as irrelevant and not on personal knowledge.

The Rev. Dr. Iliff, a Methodist missionary of Utah, testified that the general reputation as to the status of Celia Dibble Roberts was that she was the plural wife of Brigham H. Roberts. Dr. Iliff referred to an article by Roberts defending polygamy.

Debate on Currency Bill.

Washington, Dec. 14.—The debate on the currency bill was continued in the House of Representatives. Mr. Bell of Colorado being the first speaker. He opposed the bill, and argued against its banking features.

Mr. Brundage (Ark.) opposed the bill also. Mr. Wheeler (Ky.) said he desired to acquire the Republicans in his district of the charge of a change of front. "There the battle was waged squarely," he added, "by the bi-metallists on the one side and the gold monetarists upon the other, and the bi-metallists piled up a majority of 15,000."

Mr. Fowler (N. J.), who was a member of the banking and currency committee of the last congress, said he would vote for the bill, because of the gold declaration in the first fourteen lines notwithstanding what followed.

Mr. Lacey (Ia.), in supporting the bill, said he was surprised to hear the gentleman from Missouri, Mr. De Armond, state that the Republican victory in 1896 was won by the purchase of Democratic votes.

"Does the gentleman contend that McKinley could have won without the recalculating gold Democrats?" interposed Mr. Berry (Ky.).

"We won partly with the aid of those whom the gentleman denominates recalculating Democrats," replied Mr. Lacey, "but they were not bought or scared. No more honorable body of men ever stood up to be counted than the gold Democrats of 1896."

Proceeding, Mr. Lacey said that the Democratic gains in the present House came from New England, New York, New Jersey and Maryland, where the Chicago platform had been trampled under foot.

"Not in New Jersey," interposed Mr. Daly (Dem., N. J.).

"Perhaps not there, but certainly in other states."

They Talk of General Greens.

Washington, Dec. 14.—General Francis V. Greene, of New York, is the latest candidate for the Vice Presidency to be put forward by admiring friends.

THE HERALD.
WEEKLY THE Evening Post
ESTABLISHED SEPT. 23, 1864.

FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

TO COLLECT THE WOUNDED AND BURY THE DEAD.

MOPPER R VAN, Dec. 13.—Ambulances started yesterday morning under a flag of truce to collect the wounded and bury the dead that fell at Magersfontein. Bigadier General Wauchop, who led the Highland brigade, was found dead in the trenches. On the side of the hill and in the immediate neighborhood of the Boer trenches were dead bodies lying all about. One wounded Boer informed the Associated Press correspondent that their loss was terrible. The whole Scandinavian contingent was destroyed. It is believed that the Boer losses must exceed 700.

ARTILLERY DUEL EXPECTED.

FREE CAMP, Dec. 13.—Firing has been heard this morning in the direction of Colenso, and an artillery duel is expected today.

NO NEWS FROM LADYSMITH.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The war office is still without news from Ladysmith, other than that already published.

SKIRMISH WITH BOERS.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The war office has received the following despatch from General Forester-Walker, Cape Town:

"General French had a skirmish on Dec. 13th with 1800 Boers, that lasted all the morning. The Boers lost forty. The British casualties included one killed, seven wounded and twelve missing."

DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTE BURNED.

PITTSBURG, PA., Dec. 14.—The West Pennsylvania institute for deaf and dumb at Edgewood was burned today. It is believed that all the 500 panic stricken inmates were saved. The building, which was of brick and five storied, covered an acre. The loss was very large.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Forecast for New England: Snow in northern portions, rain turning into snow in southern portions Friday, colder in the interior, fair Sunday, continued cold Saturday and Sunday, fresh to brisk easterly winds, becoming westerly by Friday night.

LAID ON THE TABLE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The senate today laid on the table the resolution of Mr. Pettigrew, that the question whether the so-called Philippino government was recognized at Manila by Admiral Dewey be inquired into.

THREE LIVES LOST IN A FIRE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—A telephone message was received at police headquarters in Brooklyn shortly before two o'clock this morning from Williamsburg, saying that three persons were killed in a fire which broke out in Southwest street.

FIRE IN BIDDEFORD.

BIDDEFORD, Dec. 14.—A two-story wooden structure, known as the Hall block, was partially burned this afternoon, causing a loss on building and contents of \$6000.

TO PETITION FOR A RECOUNT.

BOSTON, Dec. 14.—At a conference of the democratic leaders today it was voted to petition for a recount of the votes cast last Tuesday.

FIRE LOSS OF \$75,000.

BRASTON, CONN., Dec. 14.—The Case works, owned by the Welch Manufacturing company, was burned tonight. The loss is \$75,000.

NO RIGHT TO UGLINESS.

The woman who is lovely in face and form will always have friends, but one who would be attractive must keep her health. If she is weak, sickly and all run down she will be nervous and irritable. If she has constipation or kidney trouble, her impure blood will cause pimples, blotches, skin eruptions and a wretched complexion. Electric Bitters is the best medicine in the world to regulate stomach, liver and kidneys and to purify the blood. It gives strong nerves, bright eyes, smooth velvety skin, rich complexion. It will make a good looking charming woman of a run-down invalid. Only 50 cents at Globe Grocery Co.

In Ireland an acre comprises seventy-eight hundred and forty square yards, while in Scotland sixty-one hundred and forty go to the acre.

It is said that people who change their minds often never get a better one. They are, perhaps, not to blame for trying.

There is a club in Penang, on the west coast of the Malayan peninsula, composed of Chinese who hold debates in English.

In Ireland an acre comprises seventy-eight hundred and forty square yards, while in Scotland sixty-one hundred and forty go to the acre.

I find nothing so singular in life as that, that everything opposing appears to have its substance the moment one actually grapples with it.—Hawthorne

A QUEER LITTLE OWL.

Something About the Elf and His Cousin, the Gnome.

The elf is a little Western owl, mottled after the fashion of his kind, grayish-brown and with a white collar around his fluffy neck, and white, somewhat spotted, underneath. This living ball of feathers, with its great eyes made for night-seeing, is only as big as an English sparrow. He lives in Southern Texas and California, and also in Mexico, and has a long Latin name, of course.

This is not so long, however, as the Latin name of another Texas owl, called the pygmy, or the gnome, by folks that speak English only. He is but a fraction of an inch larger than the elf, but he has more colors than his small cousin. Sometimes he, too, is grayish-brown, but more frequently he is olive-brown or reddish-brown, and even a red so decided that it blots out the five dark bars that usually appear on his wings and tail. He has white epaulets on his shoulders instead of a white collar like the elf.

These owls have very funny little monkey faces, though their noses are hooked. The whole or family ate in mous for their curious likenesses. Those with tall ear tufts are like cats. One with smooth round head, the big barn owl, is said to resemble "a closely hooded, toothless old woman with hooked nose," and others, like our little fellows, are similar to the queer monkey-faces that one sees at the Zoo in cities.

It is chiefly the eyes that they have so odd looking, for these are fixed so they cannot move and they look straight forward and have feathers on each side, very much like blenders on a horse. To see any one behind him the elf must turn his whole head, which is rather a disadvantage. Some of the owl family have dark eyes, but most of them have round yellow or honey-colored eyes like a cat's, and they blink and wink like hers in the sun, unless they happen to be day owls.

I suppose you know that my little elf, as well as his kinsman, the gnome, likes a well-rooted lepre, warm and safe from snow and rain and wind, just as his human brothers do. He cannot build one, however, so he takes a hole in an old tree, and a very cozy little home it is, high up in air. There is another Western owl that takes possession of a hole that a fox has deserted, or the burrows of a prairie dog, and is content to live very sociably in a community with these animals. They are called burrowing owls, but the elf does not resemble them in character, not liking the ground and preferring solitary life, or at least family life, to that of a village. I know of only one other of him kind that seems at all social and that is the screech owl, which prefers the neighborhood of people, and would rather stay in orchards than in forests.

A Safe Limit.

We must live a day at a time. The mornings are little hillocks from which we can look down into the narrow valley or one little dry. What lies over beyond the next hill we cannot tell. Perhaps when we come to it, it may reveal to us a lovely garden through which our path shall go on. Or it may show us a vale of shadow, or a path amid briars. No matter, we have but the one little valley of the day now in sight. Evening is our horizon. Here in this little day's inclosure we can rest as in a refuge. To morrow's storms cannot touch us.

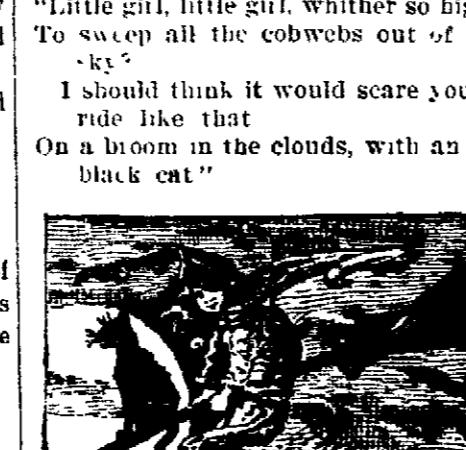
We should be thankful that life comes to us in such little bits. We can live one day well enough. We can carry one day's burdens. We can do one day's duties. We can endure one day's sorrows. We should be glad for the nights that cut off from our view the coming days till they dawn. The little days are safe and quiet. They keep our thoughts from straying away beyond the hills.

Just A Dream.

"Little girl, little girl, whether so high? To sweep all the cobwebs out of the sky?"

I should think it would scare you to ride like that.

Or a broom in the clouds, with an old black cat?"



With a peal of gay laughter she answered me, "You mustn't believe everything you see." Your May's not the little girl with that she seems. She's in bed, fast asleep, and you're dreaming a dream."

A Scotch Mist.

Tourists in Scotland are sometimes surprised to hear the name "mist" applied to what seems to them rather a shower of rain. The peculiarity of a Scotch mist is that the drops of moisture are very large and scattering. This according to the investigation of John Aitkin, is a result of the purity of the air in the Highlands. An ordinary mist, or fog, in a dusty country or a smoky city is dense because the moisture has innumerable floating particles to settle upon, but where the air is free from dust the fog nuclei are widely separated and resemble minute drops of rain.

Chance For Explorers. Would-be Columbus will be glad to learn that one-tenth of the world is still unexplored.

The Day's End.

Birds, I've been out in the clearin', Choppin' up some second-growth. And, I swan, it's mighty cheerin'. When the frost is interferin' With yer seenin' and yer hearin'.

And yer natchral feelin's, both,

To hear yer sister's voice a-callin'.

"Supper, pa; the boys is all in!"

Then I drop my ax and listen,

Makin' out I didn't hear.

For I knew a voice like this'n,

Which for years I've been a-missin'.

And I seem to catch the glisten

Of two glistin' eyes—it's queer,

But yer ma lives in yer sister

As she was when I first kissed her.

You remember her as turnin'

Thithy odd, and all worn out;

But them days when we was burnin'

Nuttn firewood and earnin'

This old farm jest sets me yearnin'

That the yeats could turn about

And yer ma would call me to her.

From the days when first I knew her.

Seems to me I didn't treat her

With the care I should have took;

Such a faithful wife, and neater

Than a hummin' bird, and sweeter—

God forgive me! if I meet her.

There, she'll wear a leavin' look

And forgive me—she'll be callin':

"Come in, pa, the night is fallin'"

—Chicago News.

But Is That All?

A little dreaming by the way,

A little toiling day by day,

A little pain, a little strife,

A little joy—and that is life

A short-lived fleeting summer's morn

When happiness seems newly born,

When one day's sky is blue above,

And one bad singe—and that is love

A little wearying of the years,

The tribute of a few hot tears,

Two folded hands, the fainting breath

And peace at last—and that is death.

Just dreaming, loving, dying, so

The actors in the drama go,

A fitting picture on a wall,

Love, death, the themes! But is it all?

—Paul Lawrence Dunbar

A Fairy Grave

Let a little grave be made,

Half in shadow, half in shade,

In a quiet, kindly place,

Friendly as her face

Let the passing fairy bird

From his airy height be heard:

Ever, ever, for that ground

Only gentle sound,

Let the singing winds, which be

Winged dream and melody,

Singing softly, by her He,

Soothly singing, die,

Let the bee which sucked the bloom

Homeward journey by her tomb,

And his tithe of sweet be paid

To her sweeter shade.

Let the low clouds, red and gold,

Mourn her on the mountain old,

Beauty, ay her guardian be,

You and Melody.

Spirits of sound and souls of flowers,

All you dearest griefless powers,

You with whom she went away,

Tend her night and day.

—John Vance Cheney, in the Century.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Assistant Naval Constructor W. G. Crookbeek, to additional duty as superintendent contractor of the U. S. S. Galveston, building at Richmond.

Lieut. William R. Shoemaker, relieved as watch and division officer on board the Massachusetts and to duty in the engineering department.

Naval Constructor Lloyd Bankson, to additional duty as superintendent contractor of the U. S. S. Cleveland, building at Bath, Me.

Naval Cadet E. Woods, detached from the Indians and to duty on board the New York.

Naval Constructor T. Rhom, to additional duty as superintendent contractor of the U. S. S. Chattanooga, building at Elizabethport, N. J.

Naval Constructor E. Snow, to additional duty as superintendent contractor of the U. S. S. Tacoma, building at San Francisco.

Assistant Naval Constructor D. C. Nutting, to additional duty as superintendent contractor of the U. S. S. Des Moines, building at Weymouth, Mass.

Naval Constructor T. Rhom, to additional duty as superintendent contractor of the U. S. S. Chattanooga, building at Elizabethport, N. J.

Naval Constructor E. Snow, to additional duty as superintendent contractor of the U. S. S. Tacoma, building at San Francisco.

Naval Constructor T. Rhom, to additional duty as superintendent contractor of the U. S. S. Chattanooga, building at Elizabethport, N. J.

Naval Constructor E. Snow, to additional duty as superintendent contractor of the U. S. S. Tacoma, building at San Francisco.

Naval Constructor T. Rhom, to additional duty as superintendent contractor of the U. S. S. Chattanooga, building at Elizabethport, N. J.

Naval Constructor E. Snow, to additional duty as superintendent contractor of the U. S. S. Tacoma, building at San Francisco.

Naval Constructor T. Rhom, to additional duty as superintendent contractor of the U. S. S. Chattanooga, building at Elizabethport, N. J.

Naval Constructor E. Snow, to additional duty as superintendent contractor of the U. S. S. Tacoma, building at San Francisco.

THERE ARE BILLIONS ON IT.

Enormous Investments in Utilizing Electricity.

THE GIGANTIC FIGURES

Capitalization of \$3,000,000,000 Based on the Use of Their Power—Some Will Get Rich and Others Be Ruined—The Railways Are in the Lead.

In the twenty-four years which have elapsed since the modern development of electricity investment in it has been swollen to the almost fabulous sum of \$3,000,000,000 in this country, by the capitalization of four or five branches of electrical industries alone. There are various other branches, whose stocks, bonds, and obligations reach a total of at least \$250,000,000 more. In this list is not included the manufacture and operation of the automobile, the youngest application of electricity. These figures, telling the story of a growth unparalleled in history, from a financial standpoint, are given in a pamphlet written by T. Connerford Martin for private circulation. What is even more astonishing is that the aggregate earnings of the various departments of the industry are sufficient to pay dividends or interest of from 4 to 5 per cent, and even more, on the whole mass of securities.

Mr. Martin is editor of a semi-technical electrical paper. He draws most of his material from official reports, and in the instances where these are not available makes estimates.

In point of capitalization electric railways are by far the most important branch of the industry. Electric railways are the growth of ten years. That it to say, in 1888 the electric mileage in the United States was insignificant. In 1899 the proportion of street railway service which is not based on electricity is so small that Mr. Martin dismisses it as unworthy of notice.

At the close of 1898 the capital liabilities of the street railways of the country were \$1,821,820,000, a gain of nearly \$150,000,000 in a single year. There were about 900 roads or systems. Of these 220 earned \$130,000,000 in 1899. Estimates made by several authorities working from different bases placed the gross earnings of the roads outside of the 220 at \$45,000,000, or \$175,000,000 for the whole number. If the net were estimated at around 40 per cent, there was thus yielded a sum between \$60,000,000 and \$70,000,000, or sufficient to pay from 4 to 5 per cent. on the whole capitalization.

Electric lighting is next in importance. There are upwards of 2,400 central station lighting companies operated by corporations. They have a gross capitalization in stock of over \$275,000,000. With ponds, floating debt, and other obligations, the investments, Mr. Martin asserts, stand not less than \$900,000,000.

These plants include a capacity of 1,000,000 horse-power in engines and water wheels, to which are connected 275,000 arc lights and over 10,000,000 incandescent lamps. Here is a capitalization of \$600 to the horse-power of engines and generators in the station and all other appurtenances. To the capitalization of the quasi-public companies Mr. Martin adds \$400,000,000 for isolated and municipal plants. Taking arc lamps at \$90 a month, he estimated an increase of \$22,750,000 is yielded, besides \$36,000,000, as the proceeds from incandescent lamps, and \$7,500,000 as being derived from the sale of power for driving machinery, or a total of \$60,250,000. The costs charged against this he places at 60 per cent., leaving \$25,500,000 as the net profits of the central station industry, or the equivalent of 4½ per cent. on the face value of its capitalization of \$600,000,000. No attempt is made to give the earnings of municipal plants and those owned by private concerns.

In the matter of earnings the telephone makes a dazzling exhibit. There are over 2,300 "Independent" companies in the country, but the Bell and its constituent companies are taken into principal account by Mr. Martin. The last Bell annual report gave 1,231,000,000 as the number of conversations exchanged in 1898, and the cost at between 1 and 9½ cents. At 4 cents a message, this would yield \$46,240,000. The Bell long distance service last year amounted to \$2,205,000. If the earnings of the independent companies, which operate at a lower rate of charges, are placed at only \$5,000,000, or \$30 a telephone, and the entire total of earnings be figured at \$50,000,000; or considerably less than the totals given, there is realized \$20,000,000 as applicable to dividends, after deducting the high rate of 30 per cent for the cost of operation. The profits are sufficient to pay 5 per cent. on a capitalization of \$400,000,000, or double and more than that rate on the sum actually invested.

Mr. Martin places the investment in telegraphy in this country at not less than \$250,000,000, including that of the Western Union and the Postal commercial companies, and those of the hundreds of railroads operating their own systems. Nearly every large city has its own elaborate police telegraph system, and upwards of 750 cities and towns are equipped with fire alarm telegraphs.

In the manufacturing branch of the electrical industry, Mr. Martin states, fully \$100,000,000 is actually invested. Three concerns alone represent a capitalization of \$50,000,000. In seven years it is estimated that concerns engaged in long distance power transmission and in the manufacture and operation of electric mining appliances have issued securities aggregating \$100,000,000. There are over 400 electro-plating establishments in the country, with an invested capital of \$50,000,000. Mr. Martin says a number of electrolytic plants, representing several millions, more are invested in electrical bells, hotel annunciators, electro-therapeutic equipment, "interior" telephones, and an endless variety of miscellaneous appliances. Allowing \$10,000,000 for these minor appliances and the electrolytic plants, Mr. Martin makes the total capitalization of the electrical industry \$3,000,000,000.

In this figure no account is taken of the rapid development of automobiles. According to figures given in the trade journals, there have been built and are under construction not less than 40,000

Wisconsin ships East 50,000 Christmas trees.

GRANULATED SUGAR CHEAPER.

Why the Old-Fashioned Brown Variety is seldom Seen.

"When I was running a boarding-house for gentry at work on new railroads in the West a few years ago," said the tall man, "brown sugar cost 5 cents a pound when I bought it by the bushel, and granulated sugar cost 12 cents a pound when purchased in equally large amounts. Now, if you had 200 men to board, all of whom used sugar in their coffee, what kind of sugar would you buy?"

"I suppose I'd make a mistake, but as far as I know now, I would buy brown sugar, for that would be the cheapest," was the reply.

"And that's where you've made a mistake," said the tall man. "I'll prove it to you in a minute. When you go home to-night, you take a teaspoon and experiment with both kinds of sugar. You'll see that with granulated sugar you can pick up only as much as the bowl of the spoon will hold. But it's different with brown sugar. If you dig your spoon deep into it, when you lift the spoon, you bring nearly three spoonfuls of sugar along with it, as it packs closely. That is what housewives call a 'heaping teaspoonful.' Now the average railroader is used to putting three to four spoonfuls of sugar in his coffee and he never looks to see whether they are heaping ones or not. Therefore, the brown sugar is the more expensive. I tried both ways, and I found that using granulated sugar saved me over \$15 a month over what it cost to serve brown sugar. There's even more difference now than then, too. The big sugar concerns have beaten down the price of granulated sugar until it costs but a penny a pound more than brown sugar. That's why you see granulated sugar in all the cheap boarding-houses to-day."—New York Sun.

STORM-TOSSED CREW.

They Went Ashore and Found Cannibals Devouring a Human Body.

The crew of the British steamer Kuristan, Captain Littlehales, now taking on a cargo of coal at Lambert's Point, tell of an experience at once strange and horrifying. The vessel is from Iquique, Chile, and when off the Patagonian Coast, near Terra del Fuego, was caught in a storm and fog and came to anchor. A boat's crew went ashore, and hearing a strange noise proceeding from a cavern near their hiding place inspected it. A party of savages were in the cave, engaged in eating what seemed to be the dismembered body of a human being. The savages attacked them, the seamen say, whereupon they fired upon them, killing one savage. His companions carried the dead body away, and the sailors believe, devoured it. In the cavern was a Danish flag and much wreckage. On the shore near the cavern lay the wreck of a wooden brig.—Norfolk, Va., Cor. Baltimore Sun.

A CURIOUS STORY.

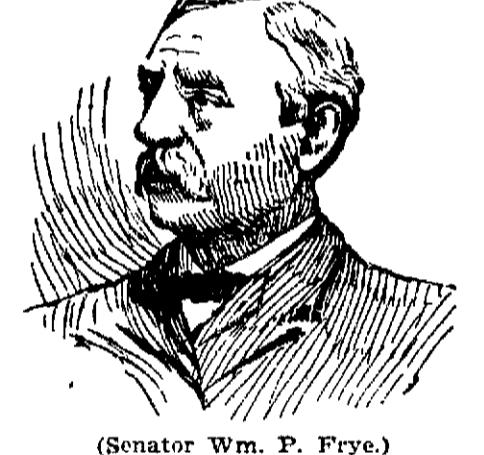
The Beautiful Girl Who Celebrated Mass.

Extraordinary excitement prevails in Leghorn and the adjacent provinces over the reported marvelous appearance of the Blessed Virgin. In a small village a few miles from Leghorn, a young woman, marvelously beautiful, called on the cure and requested him to allow her to celebrate mass. Naturally, so the report continues, the cure believed that he had to deal with a disengaged woman, but, in order not to expose her, he gently explained that the sacred books prohibited the celebration of mass by a woman.

The beautiful stranger insisted, and finally the cure called in gendarmes and requested them to convey her to an asylum, but the young woman spoke to the gendarmes in such eloquent terms that they joined her in begging the cure to give the requisite permission. Then the cure fell beneath the spell, had the altar prepared, and he himself acted as assistant to the illegal celebrant. As soon as the mass was completed the stranger raised her arms toward heaven and cried, "Now O God, thou wilt not destroy the world." Then the little church was flooded with dazzling light, in which the young woman disappeared. Nobody in the district doubts the story, and all are convinced that the apparition was none other than the Blessed Virgin herself. The cure himself is absolutely convinced, and has informed the Bishop, who is making investigations. The visitation is associated in the popular mind with the recent earthquakes and meteors. Feared reactionary intrigues the Government thought it advisable to re-enforce the gendarmerie and prohibit public meetings.—Rome Cor. N. Y. Sun.

New President of the Senate.

By the death of Vice President Hobart, the presidency of the senate will



(Senator Wm. P. Frye.)

fall upon Senator Wm. P. Frye, of Maine. Senator Frye is 70 years old, but looks younger. His term as senator will expire in 1901.

Threw Away Fifty Thousand Dollars.

There died in the City Hospital at Philadelphia last week a woman, practically a pauper, who by inscribing a few lines upon a paper would have been put in possession of \$50,000.

For many years Dr. Isabel Mitchell was a physician of some prominence in the Quaker City. While practicing her profession she became interested in the pure food movement, and spent much of her time in perfecting a process for the preservation of meats and vegetables where ice was not obtainable. Her experiments resulted in a formula which was declared practically perfect by chemists and physicians of Philadelphia and vicinity. It was a preparation which answered the purposes desired and was at the same time harmless to health, being the forcing of medicated ointments to that neglect of the plainest rules of health which makes the exposure to cold serious. Nature has an ample provision of conservative force stored away to protect us from the cold, but her economy is disturbed by nebulosity.

There is another important circumstance which accounts for the occurrence of pneumonia so frequently in cold weather and its constant increase in frequency until the warm weather comes once more. It is the custom to think of microbes as always harmful. Nothing is further from the truth.

The number of microbes of benefit to mankind is as legion compared to those that do harm.

In winter the microbes that hinder a too luxuriant growth of the germ of pneumonia in the mouth, do not flourish as well as in warm weather.

An important principle, then, in guarding against pneumonia is to keep the mouth healthy. Wash it out frequently but gently, and not with new fangled antiseptics that do more harm than good; have decaying teeth filled, as they invite the presence of flora foreign to the mouth; especially keep the stomach in good condition, since disturbance there always alters the normal condition of the mouth.

Now, pneumonia, except in the very young and the very old, is seldom fatal of itself. It is practically always a complication that causes fatal termination in patients from fifteen to fifty-five years of age. If the heart and kidneys are healthy when the pneumonia is contracted, then patients between these ages never die, unless they have exhausted themselves at the beginning of the disease by being up and about when they should have been in bed. In pneumonia, as in typhoid fever, this is the great danger for the robust. They hope to shake off the ill feeling. They are tempted to be out. Ambulant cases, that is, cases that have been walking about during the first days of their disease, proverbially do badly. Every hour out of bed after the disease has declared itself adds seriously to the danger of fatal termination.

Usually pneumonia begins with a chill. No one can afford to neglect this warning in cold weather. Until it is definitely known what condition is going to develop the patient should remain in bed—at least within doors. Sometimes there is only a feeling of

Enoch Arden in Real Life.

After an absence of thirty years James Edwards, whose home is now in Denver, Col., returned to Philadelphia, and found that his wife had been divorced from him and married to another man. Thirty-five years ago Edwards married Miss Belle Hickman whose parents were wealthy. Edwards was in poor circumstances and his wife's mother opposed the marriage.

The couple lived together for five years, but, at the end of that time Mrs. Edwards is alleged to have brought about a separation. Edwards went West and became wealthy.

Edwards says he repeatedly wrote to his wife, but she failed to get the letters. Not hearing from her husband for fifteen years Mrs. Edwards advertised and received a letter from Denver informing her that a man answering her husband's description had been killed. Mrs. Edwards, not certain that her husband was dead, obtained a divorce and remarried.

Edwards succeeded in meeting his former wife upon his return. There were explanations all around and he bade her farewell and went back to Denver.

(Mrs. Susan B. Anthony.)

herself. But she has gone further, and this has stirred up trouble. She says so far as a plurality of wives goes, Roberts is no worse than his Congressional colleagues. The end is not yet.

Belgian Queen's Home.

The Queen of the Belgians was brought up in her father's castle at Feste amid surroundings and customs which remind one of the feudal ages.

At night her father himself descended the great staircase to lock the outer gate and the door of the principal hall. This hall was divided into two parts, one end being raised a little above the other. At the elevated end the daughters of the house sat at their needlework or painting or music, while their attendants sat at the lower end of the hall.

Usually pneumonia begins with a chill. No one can afford to neglect this warning in cold weather. Until it is definitely known what condition is going to develop the patient should remain in bed—at least within doors. Sometimes there is only a feeling of

A MOST DREAD DISEASE.

Pneumonia Can be Avoided More Easily Than Cured.

HOW TO PREVENT IT.

Suggestions Made by J. J. Walsh, M.D. Ph.D., That May be Heeded.

It is Due to Cold Alone and It Delights in a Weakened System—The Danger to Be Avoided—The Microbe and the Symptoms.

If a man reaches the age of twenty-five in good health, says Dr. J. J. Walsh in the New York Journal, he is, barring accident, practically assured of living till sixty, unless he is carried off by typhoid fever or pneumonia. Of the two, pneumonia is by far the more dreadful. It gives but a few short days of warning before the fatal termination. We have scarcely heard of a friend's sickness before his death is announced. Careful supervision of the water supplies of large cities has greatly reduced the mortality from typhoid—it has practically eradicated the disease in Berlin, Vienna and Munich—but no way of limiting the ravages of pneumonia has yet been found.

How to avoid the disease is, then, a very serious question. Pneumonia is without doubt usually due to cold, but rarely, if ever, due to cold alone. The cause of the disease is a microscopic plant, one of the disease germs of which we hear so much nowadays. It was first discovered nearly twenty years ago by Surgeon-General Sternberg, not in a case of pneumonia, but in the saliva of a healthy person. Normal human saliva when injected into the smaller animals, as guinea pigs or rabbits, frequently causes death. It was while investigating this subject that General Sternberg found that the deadly element in the saliva cases in the fatal cases was a microorganism.

Further study, especially in Germany, showed this microbe to be the cause of pneumonia. Cold decreases our power of resistance by lowering the vitality, and so the invasion of the microbe is permitted.

The history of cases of pneumonia generally shows how important is this lowering of vitality in the causation of the disease. But it is not the cold alone that plays the important role in the development of pneumonia. Patients usually tell of having been overtired at the time of their exposure to cold. They have been overworked for some time, they have lost one or more night's sleep, they are laboring under severe emotion—grief, worry and the like—or they have been losing flesh for some time. Often the disturbance of normal health is but temporary. A meal is missed, owing to the press of business, several in succession are taken hurriedly and incompletely, or there is some excess, alcoholic or otherwise, then comes the exposure to cold—and pneumonia.

The secondary factors are really the important ones. Pneumonia is not prevalent in countries in proportion to the severity of their climates. It is much more common in large cities than in the country. The hurry and bustle of life, the never relaxing tension of competition, the struggle for existence, tempt the inhabitants of cities to that neglect of the plainest rules of health which makes the exposure to cold serious. Nature has an ample provision of conservative force stored away to protect us from the cold, but her economy is disturbed by nebulosity.

To perform a triple somersault, one would, of course, have to jump from a spring board high enough to be able to turn three times before alighting, and probably no gymnast has sufficient power to leap any higher than is necessary to accomplish a double. The height is not the only trouble. If it were, leaping experts, by improved appliances and practice, would overcome that difficulty. But after the body has turned twice the performer loses control of himself and the law of gravitation overcomes bodily dexterity. His head being heavier than his feet, he is apt to light on it and break his neck.

Only one of the three acrobats who have already accomplished the great feat refused to try it again, being assured that his lighting on his feet was an accident, as he could not control his body after turning the second time.

Another undertook the feat for a wager of \$250. In his first attempt he turned three times, but alighted on his hands. Everybody was satisfied with the result and the money was tendered him. He refused it, saying that the feat had not been perfectly accomplished and that he would repeat it and alight upon his feet. He did attempt to repeat it and fell on his head, dislocating his neck.—Minneapolis Journal.

In winter the microbes that hinder a too luxuriant growth of the germ of pneumonia in the mouth, do not flourish as well as in warm weather.

An important principle, then, in guarding against pneumonia is to keep the mouth healthy. Wash it out frequently but gently, and not with new fangled antiseptics that do more harm than good; have decaying teeth filled, as they invite the presence of flora foreign to the mouth; especially keep the stomach in good condition, since disturbance there always alters the normal condition of the mouth.

Now, pneumonia, except in the very young and the very old, is seldom fatal of itself. It is practically always a complication that causes fatal termination in patients from fifteen to fifty-five years of age. If the heart and kidneys are healthy when the pneumonia is contracted, then patients between these ages never die, unless they have exhausted themselves at the beginning of the disease by being up and about when they should have been in bed. In pneumonia, as in typhoid fever, this is the great danger for the robust. They hope to shake off the ill feeling. They are tempted to be out. Ambulant cases, that is, cases that have been walking about during the first days of their disease, proverbially do badly. Every hour out of bed after the disease has declared itself adds seriously to the danger of fatal termination.

Usually pneumonia begins with a chill. No one can afford to neglect this warning in cold weather. Until it is definitely known what condition is going to develop the patient should remain in bed—at least within doors. Sometimes there is only a feeling of

weakness, with a pronounced tendency to fever sweating than usual, and a vague sense of discomfort in the lung into which the pneumonia is insidiously stealing.

If these symptoms occur after exposure to dry, severe cold, especially in windy weather and at a time when some disturbance of regular habits of life has occurred just previously, then prudence dictates the utmost care until assurance is obtained that pneumonia is not developing.

Unlike other infectious diseases, pneumonia, instead of protecting from, predisposes the patient to subsequent attacks. One out of four, at least, of patients who recover from pneumonia has the disease again. They must be especially on their guard. Fatal cases of pneumonia among the middle aged occur particularly in hard drinkers and in those suffering from some chronic lung trouble, or whose heart or kidneys are affected. If any one of the limbs of the tripod of health—heart, kidneys, lungs—is out of order at the time of the attack rescue from a fatal ending will not be easy. For people thus affected avoidance of danger is the hope. They must not expose themselves to cold, especially not with empty stomachs, or when overtired or run down for any reason. Pneumonia can be avoided more easily than cured.

Charles F. Bates.

Among the best known horsemen of New York, is Charles "Fatty" Bates.

A man just in the act of lifting a barrel of flour, fell a hand broad on his shoulder. "Stop!" said the stranger. "You can't lift that," said the man. "Because I am a physician and know I can," said the stranger, and he stooped and lifted the barrel to his shoulder. "What made you so sure you could do it?" asked the astonished physician.

"Because I have been doing

Flannel Night Robes. Ladies' Gent's Children's

LEWIS E. STAPLES,
7 Market Street.

A DRUGGIST

Nowday S....

Not only must have a complete knowledge of drugs, but to sell pure drugs he must know their adulterations; he must know just what to look for. We have that knowledge. We sell pure drugs and are careful.

Goodwin E. Philbrick
Franklin Block,

Portsmouth, N. H.

SICKNESS INSURANCE

Combined With

ACCIDENT INSURANCE,

Covering nearly all of the most serious diseases and every possible accident. Particulars at

TOBEY'S
Real Estate Agency,
32 Congress Street,

The Celebrated

7 - 20 - 4

10c. Cigars

Will be packed in handsome souvenir boxes for the holidays. Ladies cannot select a more suitable gift for a gentleman than one of these pretty packages.

For Sale By All First-Class Dealers.

R. C. SULLIVAN,
MANUFACTURER,
Manchester, N. H.

Stoddard's Stable

HAS BEEN FITTED OUT WITH
NEW CARRIAGES.

You can get the handsomest and most comfortable turn-out in the state at

STODDARD'S.

NEW HACKS, FOR WEDDINGS AND
OTHER PARTIES

THE TELEPHONE 1-2.

SALE AND LIVERY BUSINESS

THE HERALD.

FRIDAY, DEC. 15, 1899.

CITY NOTES.

The 1900 diaries are beginning to have the call.

The annual ball of Kearsarge S. F. E. company will be held on the 29th inst.

Conner, photographer studio, (formerly Nickerson's,) No. 1 Congress street.

The "S. G." Londres is made of the choicest stock and is the best ten cent cigar in the market.

Bubber heels become very popular and John G. Mott is fitting out the local public with an excellent article

Miss Emma Watkins of Franklin street on Thursday received a present of a handsome Angora cat from friends at Rockland, Me.

The subscription party takes place in Philbrick hall this Friday evening, and promises to be one of the chief social events of the year.

The Dover Choral society presented Mikado at the Opera house in that city on Thursday evening. A few Portsmouth people were present.

Rev. J. O. Spencer, P. L. D., recently from Japan, will give an address on missionary work, in the Methodist church, this Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

"O'Day, the Alderman," which will be put on at Music hall tonight, is one of the strongest bills in the entire repertoire of the Jessie Harcourt company.

The special sale in the Meat Department of the Globe Grocery Co. on Saturday only will be 160 short cut legs of Lamb at 10 cents and 3250 lbs. of Fore quarters at 6 cents.

The exercises in the various kindergartens of our public schools, which are to be held today, promise to be very interesting to the public. Invitations have been issued asking the parents to attend the same.

The crossing sweeper had a busy day Thursday, keeping the crossings clean. The mud was in a condition to collect on the walks very quickly and there were so many people out that it was necessary to keep all the walks in good condition.

Local postoffice carriers are finding that their mail bags are beginning to be crowded, the days when gifts form a part of the mail being at hand. The rush has not, however, commenced, as it is yet a little early, but next week is looked to bring about the rush.

The joint committee on retrenchment and reform, of the city government, met in the council chamber on Thursday evening and talked over plans for the coming year. Nothing definite was mapped out although the members had several suggestions which they offered and were talked over.

There is a slightly easier movement in the butter and egg market, and it is believed that the highest prices of the year have been reached. There have been some concessions granted recently, but retail prices are practically the same. Some dealers expect the market to remain where it is for six weeks longer.

Local Chinamen are preparing for their new year which comes a little later than that of their occidental brethren in this country, and already in some of the wash shops there have appeared many specimens of the Chinese lily, which is used by the Celestials as a special emblem of the day. For the most part these specimens are bulbs.

NARROW ESCAPE.

James H. Twombly had a narrow escape from drowning yesterday and it is due to the prompt action of William H. Meloon that he is still among his friends. Mr. Twombly was crossing a plank between the rear of Loughlin's bottling works and the old slaughter house at Christian shore, when somebody called to him. He turned and in doing so lost his balance and fell into the water. Mr. Meloon saw him fall and with the aid of a rope succeeded in getting him out. He was taken to his home on Dennett street.

WHIST TOURNAMENT.

In the Warner club whist tournament on Wednesday evening Pickering and Gould defeated Ayers and Churchill by the score of twenty to eleven. On Thursday evening Taylor and Shepley defeated Micott and Ward, twenty to sixteen and Drake and Tucker got the better of Ayers and Churchill by the score of twenty to fourteen.

BISMARCK'S IRON NERVE.

Was the result of his splendid health Indomitable will and tremendous energy are not found where Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and Bowels are out of order. If you want these qualities and the success they bring, use Dr. King's New Life Pills. They develop every power of brain and body. Only 25 cts. at Globe Grocery Co.

LAST DAY OF SCHOOL.

Christmas Trees and Appropriate Exercises Mark the Close.

The fall term of school in this city closed today for the Christmas vacation. The closing hours were given up to the scholars for merry making and appropriate and interesting exercises. At the four kindergartens, in the forenoon there were very pretty drills and programs for the little ones and this afternoon the primary grades of all the schools held exercises.

At the kindergartens there were Christmas trees and a distribution of gifts from the teachers. The exercises consisted of singing and recitations and showed lots of careful training by the teachers and a sense of interest on the part of the scholars.

The custom of having Christmas trees in the schools was inaugurated several days years and has since been general. The winter term will begin on January first.

OUT OF A JOB.

Bank Directors Fire Clerk Arrested for Stealing Letters.

The arrest yesterday of Carl Clifton Parcher, clerk in the York national bank, for intercepting the U. S. mails at the Saco postoffice, has resulted in the young man being relieved of duty at the banking institution for an indefinite period.

The bank directors held a meeting late Thursday afternoon and, after the matter had been fully discussed, it was voted to dismiss him from the bank. It is the intention of the Portsmouth parties who have been robbed of mail not to let the matter drop and will endeavor to see that young Parcher is punished for their trouble and expense.

There was considerable surprise here when it was learned that he had gone back to the bank and intended to keep his position there.

ON A SERIOUS CHARGE.

Woman Arrested For Maintaining An Alleged Disreputable House.

The police visited Water street this afternoon with a warrant and placed a woman under arrest on the charge of keeping a disreputable house on that street. She was brought to the station house and will probably be given a trial in police court some time this afternoon.

It is alleged that that the woman has been the means of enticing girls to the place for immoral purposes and it is here that the girl who was arrested last night for street walking, was ruined, it is claimed.

The girl is still held at the station as witness against the woman.

NEW SNOW PLOW HERE.

This Powerful Snow Pusher Run Over the Line.

The powerful new steel snow plow for the use of the Portsmouth street railway was run over the line this morning for the first time and attracted considerable attention.

The new snow plow is of the latest pattern, built by the Taunton Locomotive Manufacturing company of Taunton, Mass., and worked very satisfactorily.

The plow was taken over the entire line and is all ready for use when needed.

BAD CASE OF DIPHTHERIA.

A young lady named Scruton, employed as a table girl at Mrs. Stevens' boarding house on State street, was taken ill on Thursday morning and Dr. Junkins was called to attend her. He immediately pronounced it a bad case of diphtheria and at once notified City Physician Pender. The latter, as soon as he saw the patient, ordered her removed to the city's pest house on Jones avenue and took every precaution to prevent the disease from spreading. The apartment occupied by the young lady in the Stevens house was quarantined and will be disinfected today. Everything possible was done for her comfort at the pest house and although she was very sick on Thursday evening Dr. Pender is in hopes to report her condition as much more favorable today. There is one other diphtheria case in town in a family on Sagamore road, but the place is sufficiently remote from any other dwellings to cause any alarm.

NEW HAMPSHIRE SAVINGS BANK FAILS.

The Epping Savings Bank failed to open its doors for business Wednesday. Upon application to the supreme court, Charles Knight of Exeter was appointed receiver of the institution. This failure is supposed to be due to a heavy falling off in deposits and a generally unsatisfactory business outlook.

WOMAN'S EXCHANGE.

BEACHAM'S PILLS for Stomach and Liver Ills.

AROUND THE CITY.

There is general regret around the city and among the navy yard workmen in particular, over the transfer of Chief Carpenter Joseph B. Fletcher, U. S. N., from this navy yard to the Philippine islands for duty at the Guan naval station. During the stay of Carpenter Fletcher at this yard he has proven a most valuable man for the interests of the yard and has maintained a standard of workmanship in his department. As a gentleman, he has been respected by the men in the department and has had the confidence of the officials of the yard. It is hoped that his successor will prove to be as valuable a man for the position as has Mr. Fletcher.

A gentleman who has established himself into the goodwill of the community since his arrival here to practice his profession, is Dr. A. J. Lance. Coming here without a blaze of trumpets, in his modest and unassuming way, and attending strictly to his duties, he has earned the respect and attention of our citizens and is prospering as he deserves to succeed. His qualities as a good citizen are being recognized and he has a welcome in the city. And as Col. Linehan would say: "Better tarry than epitaph."

One hundred and twenty five years ago today, according to history, the powder captured by the patriot band under John Sullivan at Fort William and Mary, was being shipped through the streets in ox carts to Bunker Hill, for the use of Continental army. Who can picture the contrast in the quiet condition of the city today, with the stirring times of the fight for liberty by the determined forefathers, and who can measure the results upon the history of the world and its progress.

One of the unfortunate little girls who broke and entered a house in Kittry a few days ago, is said to have a perfect mania for stealing and if her propensities continue to develop in future years as they have in the past year, she is liable to pass a great portion of her life in a reformatory. A few Sabbath ago, while in Sunday school, one of the things she did was to steal the gloves of another little girl and that evening appeared in church services with the articles on her hands. The little girl who lost the gloves had hard work to induce the little pilferer to give up the property.

This open season is having its effect in an outbreak of diphtheria around the city and there is considerable uneasiness in fear that the spread of the dread disease may become more general. All of the cases thus far have been promptly attended to by the city physician and the board of health and everything possible has been done to prevent contagion. A permanent cold spell is hoped for, that the ground may be closed for the winter and covered with snow. The physicians are kept busy with the minor complaints resulting from the unhealthy conditions and a general epidemic of the grip is expected this winter.

There will be an eclipse of the moon, visible to the residents of this section tomorrow evening, and will be at its height at about 8:30 o'clock. The eclipse will be nearly total, only a crescent being exposed to the light of the sun. Astronomers say that the shadow of the earth will be visible all over the United States, except perhaps in the Pacific coast states.

A gentleman who was out in the country, Wednesday, reports that he saw several farmers engaged in ploughing. Some of the fields were very muddy and the horses had to wade in the mud and water, but good work could be done, nevertheless. There was scarcely any frost in the ground, the rain having taken it out. The roads are said to be in wretched condition, there being at least six inches of mud everywhere, and in many places much more than this.

UNITARIAN CLUB MEET.

The Unitarian club held its first meeting, Thursday evening, in Grand Army hall and a large number of members were present. The hall was opened at seven o'clock, when the ladies served a tempting lunch, after which Dr. Prescott of Boston, delivered an interesting address.

WAYWARD GIRL.

Lydia Silver, a seventeen-years old girl of York, was taken to the police station on Thursday evening by Officer Quinn and booked on the charge of street walking. She has been giving her folks no end of bother for some time. Of late she has been living here in Portsmouth.

WOMAN'S EXCHANGE.

Fine assortment of Christmas gifts at the Woman's Exchange.

"BROKEN LINES."

Six Hundred Kittery People Delighted With The Drama.

Nearly six hundred Kittery people were delighted on Thursday evening with the production of "Broken Lines," a five act drama by local talent in the Wentworth hall.

This immense audience packed the hall to suffocation. The parts were exemplified in the most creditable manner and the Rebekah Dramatic club, under whose auspices the affair was produced, will be greatly assisted financially.

Music hall orchestra of Portsmouth furnished the music for the evening.

The cast of characters was as follows:

Mr. Armand, an elderly gentleman, whose "wife is law".....Debier H. Stewart

Ned Armand, his son, don't like study.....Fred Clough

Harry Temple, son of Mr. Armand's old friend.....William T. Burrows

Reginald Darling, in love with Miss Mignon.....Alvah H. Frost

Guy Manning, his college chum...Joe H. Heaney

Roger Glenmore, an adventurer who wants a woman's money.....Mr. Burrows

Mike Malone, a human for the Armand family.....Walter B. Shaw

Pomp, a genial man of color.....Wesley Grogan

Fanchon, Mr. Armand's wife, Fred E. Dixie

Mignon, his daughter.....Luella J. Paul

Mildred Norton, governess to Ned Armand.....Mrs. Sheldon Manning

Buddy Malone, thinks Mike's a nice boy.....Eliza Place

Nurse.....Clarence Drew

After the drama there was dancing and nearly eighty couples were on the floor until after midnight.

KLONDIKERS WIN.

The Knights of Columbus bowling team went up against the Klondikers at the Portsmouth bowling alleys on Thursday evening and were defeated by a score of 1203 to 1174. It was a most exciting match and a large crowd witnessed the game. Mr. George Kirwan refereed the game to the satisfaction of all.

The score:

KLONDIKERS.

Buchanan.....80 92 78-250

Mitchell.....76 73 100-249

Woods.....95 84 84-263

Churchill.....62 74 76-212

Johnson.....80 78 71-229

Grand total.....1203

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS.

Morrissey.....62 87 76-225

Moynahan.....86 83 64-233

Dr. Lyons.....72 85 72-229